

SAPR Monthly Snapshot

HQMC Sexual Assault Prevention and Response



SAPR Notes:

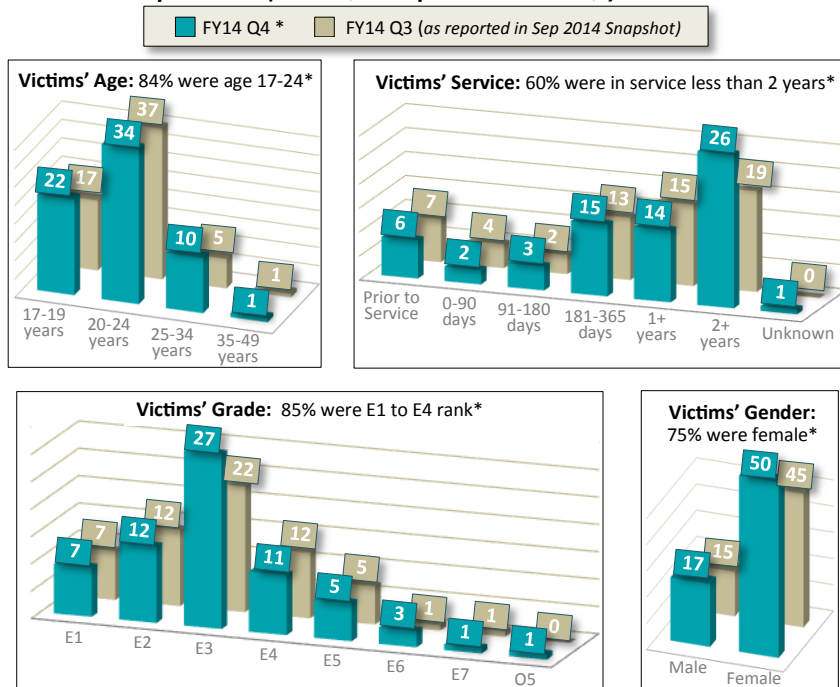
SAPR Progress Report to President of the United States Released. The report, released to the public on 4 Dec 2014, includes a range of metrics—including prevalence, reporting, investigative, legal, command climate, and other data—designed to gauge the military's progress in preventing and responding to the crime of sexual assault. Key findings include both positive indications of progress (such as a decrease in prevalence and sustained reporting levels for the Marine Corps) and areas of concern (such as the rate of female Marines experiencing sexual assault and retaliation for reporting across the Services). See back page for details.

SAPR Data:

SAPR Monthly Snapshots aim to give Marines awareness of sexual assault in the Corps. The data is subject to change and will not be finalized or official until release of the Department of Defense (DOD) Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (expected Apr/May).

Demographics. The below charts present an analysis of the SAPR 8-Day Briefs completed in the 4th Quarter of FY14 (Jul 2014–Sep 2014) for Unrestricted Reports.

Most At-Risk Populations (FY14 Q4 compared to FY14 Q3)



Reported Incidents. Reporting provides a bridge to victim care and offender accountability. All data in this table is current as of 30 Nov 2014.

	Nov 2014	FY15 (To Date)
Victims in Restricted Reports	28	60
Victims in Unrestricted Reports	33	76
Total Victims in Reports	61⁺	136⁺⁺
Conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted	3	6

⁺ In Nov 2014, 7 of the 61 victims within reports were involved in incidents occurring prior to service.

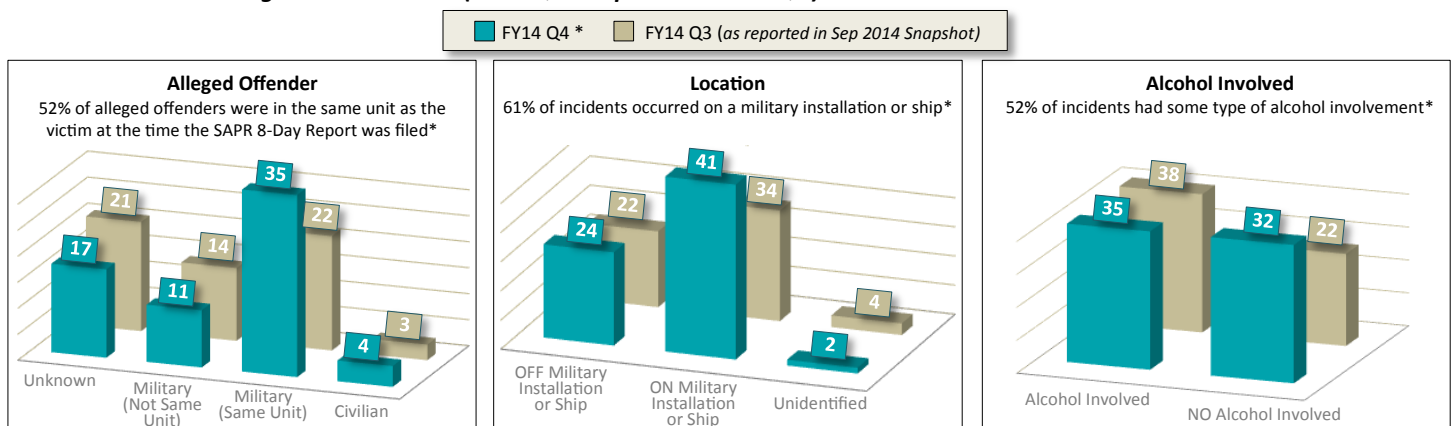
⁺⁺ As of 30 Nov 2014, 26 of the 136 victims within reports filed were involved in incidents occurring prior to service.

Source: Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

Reminder: Retaliation against Service Members Reporting A Sexual Assault Offense Is Prohibited

ALNAV 030/14 specifies that retaliation against alleged victims or other members of the Armed Forces who report a criminal offense is prohibited. The ALNAV defines retaliation as taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action; withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action; or ostracism and such acts of maltreatment committed by peers. In addition, a 3 Dec 2014 Secretary of Defense Memorandum emphasizes the role of the installation commanders in assessing and referring for appropriate action all instances of retaliation.

Parameters Surrounding Sexual Assaults (FY14 Q4 compared to FY14 Q3)



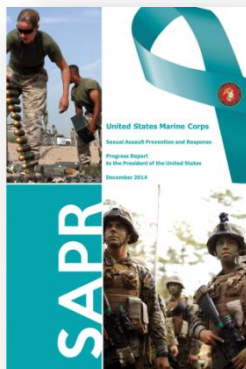
United States Marine Corps



SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States

Last December, the President of the United States directed that the military Services submit by Dec 2014 a comprehensive report detailing the progress made since 2011 in the response and prevention of the crime of sexual assault. After an intensive, year-long undertaking to gather qualitative and quantitative data via focus groups, surveys, and in-depth analyses, the DOD submitted a 1,000+ page SAPR Progress Report to the President in Nov 2014. The report, highly anticipated by the media and Congress, was released to the public on 4 Dec 2014 and can be found here:

<http://sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>.

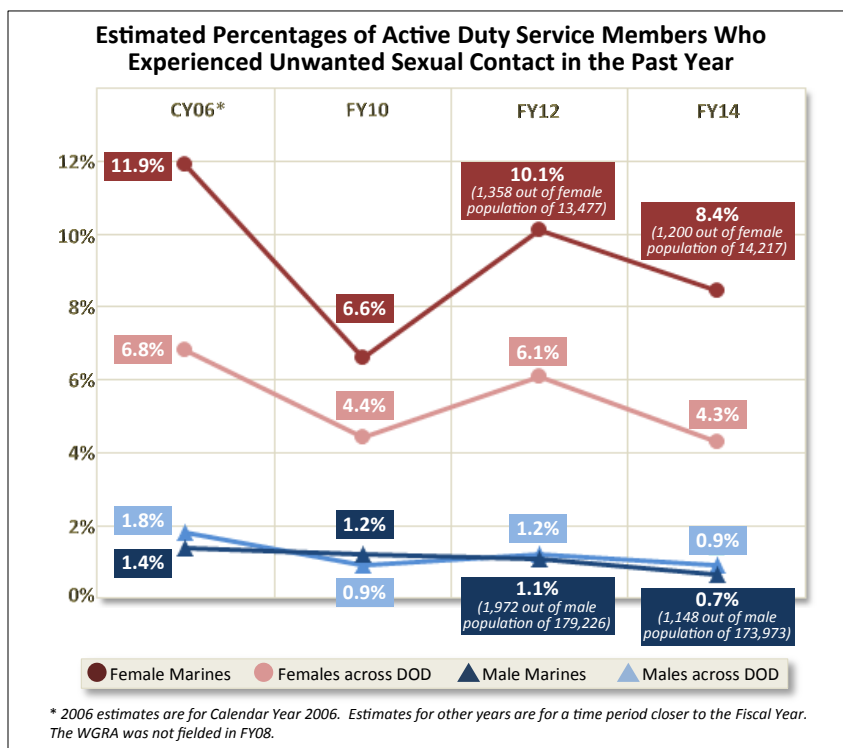


It is important to note that the numbers in the SAPR Progress Report are provisional and will not be finalized until the release of the DOD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, expected in Apr/May 2015. Because analyses are still ongoing, the data presented in the SAPR Progress Report may differ from the data in the Annual Report.

Over the next several months, we will present key SAPR Progress Report findings in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot and explain the implications of the data.

Key SAPR Progress Report Finding: Prevalence of Sexual Assault in the Marine Corps Decreased in Fiscal Year 2014

The BLUF: The estimated percentage of active-duty Marines who experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) in FY14 **decreased** since the last time prevalence was measured in FY12. **Approximately 1,000 fewer Marines experienced USC in FY14 compared to FY12.** The below paragraphs further analyze this decrease.



The Background: From 1 Aug 2014 to 26 Sep 2014, the RAND Military Workplace Study was fielded to 59,159 Marines. The 11,727 Marines who responded received one of two survey formats: a form identical to past Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys for Active Duty Members (WGRAs), or a new form with questions that closely track Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) definitions of sexual assault offenses. Only the results from the WGRA format can be compared to USC data from previous WGRA surveys; therefore, only numbers derived from the WGRA format are discussed below.

The Results: Top-line RAND Military Workplace Survey results published in the SAPR Progress Report show that 1.2% of Marines (approximately 2,300) experienced USC in FY14, which is **approximately a 30% decrease** from the 1.7% of Marines (approximately 3,300) experiencing USC in 2012. Because of the significantly different population sizes of men and women in the military, USC rates are typically provided by gender in order to present a clearer picture of the ground situation. Delineating FY14 data by gender shows the rate of

male Marines experiencing USC was **lower** than men across the DOD but the percentage of female Marines experiencing USC was **significantly higher** than women across the DOD and was the highest of all the Services. Compared to FY12, however, rates of both male and female experiencing USC **decreased**.

The Implications: Even though prevalence declined in FY14, **even one sexual assault is too many**. The rate of female Marines experiencing USC is still an ongoing concern. Given that the Marine Corps is the most junior, youngest, and least married of the Services, which are among the highest at-risk demographics for sexual assault, we are focusing our prevention efforts accordingly with customized training and a focus on bystander intervention. All of these data points will inform existing and future SAPR initiatives as we continue to work to eliminate sexual assault from our ranks.

